

DAILY NEWS.

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PRINTER TO THE STATE.

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CIRCULATION.
The Daily News has the largest daily circulation in the state, and over double the circulation of any other daily in Raleigh. The combined circulation of the Daily and Weekly News is nearly 5,000, and reaches more readers than any other paper in North Carolina.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Each subscriber will see plainly printed on the yellow label, on which his name is printed, the date when his subscription will expire. Subscribers desiring to renew with us in time and avoid losing any copy of their paper, or any subscriber failing to receive a copy of his paper will confer a favor by notifying this office.

All communications should be addressed simply
THE NEWS, Raleigh, N. C.

Our subscribers will greatly oblige us by giving prompt information of any delay in receiving their papers.

It is said now that Russia will begin war operations in ten days.

Per all radicals out of office and the people will applaud.

The Republicans of Philadelphia carried the city election, Tuesday, by a reduced majority. The Times alleges that the election was carried by fraud, and calls upon the people to resist.

PRESIDENT GRANT did a foolish and very small thing in refusing to allow the white military companies of South Carolina to parade on Washington's birthday. The purpose of the President is to preserve the peace in this State, and he feared that some disturbance might arise from such parades. There was great indignation among the citizen-soldiers, but the order of Grant was strictly obeyed.

Our talented correspondent "W. J. G." throws into clear relief the enormity of the offence done by the Commission in being governed by party spirit in its decisions. The Republicans in that unjust tribunal—Bradley especially—richly deserve to be held up to public scorn and contempt. The whole country is shocked at the partisan action of the Commission and the expressions of "W. J. G." may be taken as a fair representation of the prevailing sentiment of the country.

JOHN G. MARLER, Esq., Senator from Yadkin and Surry counties, died at his home in Yadkinville, Yadkin county, on the 17th inst., after a long and lingering illness. Both as a private and public man, Mr. Marler was held in high esteem. In all the positions of trust to which he was called by the confidence of his fellow-citizens, he acquitted himself with ability and integrity. In the private relations of life, his character was without blemish. In his death the State has lost a faithful son—one who always strove to do his honor.

It will be recollected, says the Washington Union, that Mr. Helper, the author of "The Impending Crisis," turned Democrat and dedicated his pen to satisfying his former converts that the man and brother and the missing link were one and the same ligament between the higher and lower orders of creation. And now comes Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was a political and social band that could not be quenched. This lady has been dwelling in Florida for many seasons, and she arises to the defense of the Southern people in an earnest and honest way. She assures the ignorant and bigoted people of the North that if they go South with good intent they will receive good treatment; that the reports of inhospitality, rudeness, or intimidation, are untrue. The sooner this fact is understood the better for both sections.

Col. S. D. Pool has re-established the "Southern Historical Monthly." The number for January, 1877, is upon our table, containing the following explanatory notice from the editor: "In January, 1876, this, the initial number of our Magazine, was printed; but owing to financial troubles, to the absorbing interest aroused by the early opening of the Centennial Exhibition, and the great political excitement of the then pending Presidential election, it was deemed advisable to take no other steps towards the circulation of the Magazine than a partial distribution of the first number and the procurement of an endorsement of the enterprise by leading men of the South. The February number, which was also printed last year, but not circulated for reasons above stated, is now being distributed. The recent passage of the Electoral Bill by Congress, and its approval by the President, having removed all danger of trouble growing out of the Presidential question, after mature consideration it has been determined to continue the publication of the Magazine. The March number, 1877, will be issued March 20th, and succeeding numbers regularly thereafter.

The table of contents of this first number is quite attractive. The articles upon the Battle of Gettysburg are especially valuable.

We commend this magazine to the good graces of the reading public. A vast amount of very valuable Southern history can be preserved through this instrumentality, and we trust that the enterprising publisher may be liberally sustained in his efforts.

VIEWS OF A NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMAN.

We are permitted to publish the following, from a letter addressed to a gentleman in this city from a distinguished representative of North Carolina in Congress: "The decisions of the Commission are, in my judgment, grossly wrong in strict law—they are outrageous and monstrous in establishing frauds and crimes against certain States in particular and the American people generally. They are about to deprive the people of their duly chosen ruler and fasten upon them one not duly chosen. I feel deep indignation at such a course of action on the part of a majority of the Commission, but I shall not allow my passions to run away with my judgment. I am not inclined to do so, and I am sure the people do not expect me to do so—on the contrary, they expect and require that I shall coolly and calmly endeavor to protect them, their peace, liberty and happiness, as nearly and fully as I can. I shall not willingly disappoint their just expectations. I will not be misled by the clamor and excitement of the hour, and I shall do, all our delegation will do, the whole Democratic party will do, all in our power, according to the Constitution and laws, to defeat the result which now seems imminent—the declaration of the election of Hayes and Wheeler. This we ought to do, must do, in an orderly, regular way. Any other course of action might lead to disastrous results—it might lead to armed conflict. One thing is manifest, it can do the country no good—it will certainly do the South and the Democratic party great harm. Our friends from the South stand before the country as the conservative power in Congress and they will justify us in the future conflicts that will surely come. This is not our last opportunity—the future may be ours. Let us not now by rash action destroy or impair our prospects of future success. The Republican party, by taking unjust, dishonest, outrageous and monstrous advantage of more than questionable power, are bringing on themselves certain destruction.

"The view I have expressed is my own, and I believe that a large majority of our political associates take a like view of the situation. You may be sure that nothing will be left undone to defeat the purposes of the adversary that we ought to do, but we hope to live after this occasion.

"There is deep feeling here, but I do not apprehend any outbreak. I do not hope for success. We can only make inquiry and wrong more manifest."

MR. STAPLES' AMENDMENT.
The Hillsboro Recorder has this to say of the amendment, submitted by Mr. Staples, exempting capital invested in manufactures from taxation for a period of years:

"On the first blush this may appear to be legislation in favor of the rich or of the poor. But it will not bear such construction. It is the first step to take to make this State what nature intended it, one of the first manufacturing States in the Union. Its effects upon our own people would be to attract investment capital from among our own citizens and divert their hoardings or their earnings to useful enterprises at home. Its effect elsewhere would be to attract manufacturers from abroad, overcrowded at home and crippled by sharp competition, to this State where the usual consequences would follow—the stimulation of all industries, the increase of population, the encouragement of agriculture by the provision of near and good markets, the diffusion of money, the increase of subjects of taxation, the enhancement of State revenue, and the diminution of the burden of taxation upon the many."

PERSONAL.
In Barnwell county, S. C., over nine hundred colored people have paid their taxes to the Hampton government.

Forty-four female treasury clerks have arrested New York to cost \$30,000, 000 worth of revenue stamp paper.

The daughter of Louis Muhlbach, the novelist, is playing in German drama in San Francisco.

Professor Proctor says there are sea serpents 130 feet long, and he never owned a seaside hotel, either.

Olive Logan has the stupendous cruelty to say that Lydia Thompson's figure reminds her of a scotch.

The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, has granted permission for American officers to enter the Russian navy.

General Joseph E. Johnston proposes to reside permanently in Richmond, Va., and has already been suggested for Governor.

Mark Twain daily grows more gloomy, and walks around like one whose jumping frog of life has been stuffed to the brim with 8 shot.

A bill was introduced in the Nevada Legislature by a Chinaman. It was a wash bill against one of the members, and was lobbied through by its author.

Two young women cowhided a man in the street in Lexington, Indiana, and he, lapsing from politeness, nearly killed one of the assailants with a club.

Mr. Froude, the historian, has accepted the nomination to the lord rectorship of the Glasgow University at the next election.

The lovely Miss Neilson has procured an absolute divorce from her husband, Mr. Philip H. Lee. The decree was granted by Judge Donohue, of New York, a few days since.

Mr. Gye, the lynx-eyed Covent Garden manager, has signed an agreement for six years with Miss Fairfax, a beautiful young New Orleans creole. She is said to have a wonderful voice. Gye sends her to Milan to study for another year.

Sundry old ladies in Detroit report that, from a careful estimate, the average number of Detroit girls who go out every year after autumn leaves is 400; the number who get any leaves is 10; the number who discover young men and forget all about leaves is 441.

One of the attractions at a charitable fair in Maine was a collection of wax models of women's hands and feet, the originals belonging to residents of the village. The hands were in most in-

stances recognized. As to the feet there was only one trustworthy guessing. Most of corns, which might have led to identification, had been carefully removed by the artist.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

Hayes will be a second mortgage President.

Poisonous whiskey killed a negro in Butts county, Ga., the other day.

A West Point man tired a tramp out the other day by kicking him.

A Chicago paper concludes that Wells is a pier, and a very rotten one at that.

And now, pray, what has become of our old Republican friend, Eliza Pinkston?

Edmunds and Conkling and Hoar are not quite so unpopular in their party as they were.

At Abbeville, S. C., the other day, one hundred colored men paid taxes to the Hampton government.

When we have a fraudulent President, will not every man who takes office under him be a sharer in the fraud?

A bill has been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in that State.

It's a good thing for the Columbus hotels. The office-seekers have made up their minds which city to visit at last.

No less than twelve candidates for Ben Hill's seat are already in the field, and a number of towns not yet heard from.

Kellogg, in conversation at Willard's Hotel with Handy, of the Philadelphia Times, denounced the people of Louisiana as thieves and assassins.

Toledo people are proverbially economical. A man who died in that city left word that the door plate should be taken off and screwed on the top of his coffin.

The editor of the Louisville News and Courier is in the habit of securing young ladies. He quietly remarks in his last issue: "Miss Elsie Phillips is in our midst."

New York Herald: The Boston girl is nothing if not intellectual. It is a queer sign that of a Boston girl at her best at evincing trying to look at Venus through the same telescope.

Philadelphia Times: Sam Bowles writes from Washington that Republicans of any real character or standing have ceased to deny the existence of a ruling board. Yet these same Republicans are about to accept the fruit of the returning board's infamy.

Norristown Herald: President Inglesias, of Mexico, rejoices in the middle name of "Maria." Unhappy tomatos on the back of his neck are trying to pronounce that name. And it is marvelous how close they hit the correct pronunciation!

New York Sun: On Tuesday last Rutherford B. Hayes, with the four stolen votes of Florida buttoned safely in his pocket, presided at a religious meeting in Cincinnati and made a brief speech urging Christian men and women to aid in the suppression of crime.

Mr. Hayes, according to a Columbus dispatch, refuses to talk with interviewers about his policy or his cabinet, in case he is given the right to make a cabinet of his own policy. He will not resign his office as governor until the result is announced by the presiding officer of the Senate.

Russia has 300,000 armed men on the border of European Turkey, ready to cross the line at a moment's warning. As Turkey is a most dangerous neighbor, promises, sentenced several Bulgarian to twenty years of penal servitude, it only makes the prospects of war more flattering.

Edmunds ought to have a place in the fraudulent cabinet. The elasticity of his mind upon the admissibility and inadmissibility of testimony could be made him to the special favor of an administration which is sure to be beset with troublesome assaults and exposures all the time.

At a recent fashionable party in Boston were five different business men who had been through bankruptcy in the past four months and settled with their creditors at from fifteen to thirty cents on the dollar. The wives of all these men were dressed in the extreme height of fashion, glittering with jewelry and diamonds.

The Hayes Inaugural Policy Towards the South.
[Special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]
Washington, Feb. 20.—Intimate friends of Gov. Hayes say that his inaugural address will be no moderate and conservative in tone and policy, that, barring the popular distrust, engendered by the peculiar circumstances of his accession to the Presidency, it is sure to be received with favor. It is said that the sentiments which he will express concerning the affairs of the Southern States will be particularly pleasing to that section, and that he will make a reversal of the Southern policy of the present administration; that he will allow the people of the Southern States to manage their own internal affairs just as the people of the other States of the Union do, subject, of course, to the constitution and the laws of the United States, and guaranteeing that the individual rights of the citizens shall be equally respected and preserved. It is all very well, but when a man takes an office to which he knows he is not entitled, the people can have little confidence in the sincerity of his professions, and must judge him according to his acts.

Gov. Hayes and his friends say they want to build up an administration party at the South which shall not be confined to the negroes and the carpet-baggers, but shall include a large element of the property and intelligence of that section. To the accomplishment of this end it is very probable that the Republican policy will be, among other things, to afford Federal aid to schemes of internal improvement in the South. To do this, however, will necessitate a heavy increase of the bonded debt, and it is doubtful whether the manufacturers and capitalists of the North, and the anti-coupon clippers of the West, would view such an idea with approval. The latter would probably favor an inflation of the currency to the extent of a hundred million or two, which would enable them to purchase the bonds of the South with cheerful receipt of the material aid that may be extended to build up her trade and commerce, but it is very questionable whether her people will vote the Republican ticket.

A CARD FROM DONN PIATT.

A Reminiscence About the President's Bon.

Donn Piatt, the editor of the Washington Capital, from whose recent political writings the President and Attorney-General seemed to have found material for prosecution on the grounds of sedition and libel, publishes a card in which he says:

"To those who know me it is not necessary for me to say that nothing was further from my thoughts in penning the editorial of last Sunday than the horrible crime of assassination. Open resistance to a revolutionary wrong, for which there seems no other resistance, is one thing; assassination is another thing, and one which I am strongly commended upon and denounced, it will appear, when taken in connection with what precedes and follows, that my appeal is made to the people and not to the assassin. The American people are not assassins, nor will they submit tamely to wrong. Here is what I said and again repeat: 'As we said a week since, this is not law; it is revolution, and if the people submit we may have a long farewell to constitutional government. Fraud no longer vitiate. A corrupt administration has only, by its bayonets, to hold a State usurpation long enough in power to do its vile task, and the work is done.'

"If a man thus returned to power can ride in safety from the executive mansion to the Capitol to be inaugurated, we are satisfied for the future that will follow the inauguration.

"We do not believe that the people of the United States are of this servile sort. We do not believe that they are prepared without a blow, to part with their hard earned, blood-stained possessions."

"When the time comes that any other sentiment than the above can be felt of my country, I, for one, shall feel ashamed of my country. For the people of the ballot, as these conspirators in power intend, and what have we left?"

"In the above, however, I have only put what I think the President has embodied in acts. In gathering troops at the national capital for the first time in the history of the republic to enforce an inauguration he indicated the danger. Then, to make the act more significant, when it was apparent that Tilden was to be installed he ordered his troops away. Mr. Tilden, it seems, would need no armed support. Then, after Justice Davis declined, and Bradburn refused to resign, the order was issued to Hayes, the order was countermanded, and additional troops summoned to Washington.

"If there is assassination in my suggestion, I, for one, shall feel ashamed of my country. I appeal to his army; I appeal to the people.

"Let me, in this suggestion, recall to the horror-stricken minds of these gentlemen an event they seem to have forgotten. When the President's son and brother-in-law, Casey, came to my house in the night time to assault me, in presence of my family, under circumstances which made the attempt, had I been at home, a most atrocious assassination was regarded in a very cheerful light. It afforded ground, for jesting to the very journals that are now so indignant."

"I, for one, only seek to protect the misconstruction put upon my words. None other than an insane man, or one desperately wicked, would ever think of using the commission of a crime. Beyond this I have nothing to say. I ask no odds of these people. They are playing with a dangerous element when they openly move upon right sanctioned by time and settled by the blood of the people. They have enough to do in caring for themselves, without troubling me." DONN PIATT.

Col. Piatt stated yesterday to a reporter that the article in last Sunday's Capital which has occasioned the legal proceedings against him is entirely his own production, and that no one else had anything to do with the writing thereof. It had been intimated that a member of Congress had inspired the editorial, or a portion of it, but such is not the case.

The Mountain-Region of North Carolina.
It is safe to assert that there is no part of that vast extent of country, which lies between the St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico, that is so little known, and so little appreciated, as the mountain-region of North Carolina. While the White Mountains and the Adirondacks are yearly thronged with tourists, and the mountains of Virginia have been for half a century known to pleasure-seekers, these wild and beautiful highlands are to-day less visited, less written of, and less talked of, than the mountains of the Sierra Nevada, and the peaks of the Rocky Mountains. Comparatively speaking, indeed, there are few persons who are even aware that the grandest scenery east of the Mississippi is to be found where the great Appalachian system reaches its loftiest altitude, in North Carolina.

The Blue Ridge is the natural barrier dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic Ocean from those of the Mississippi Valley, and its bold and beautiful heights are better known than the grander steps of the western chain. It abounds in scenery of the most romantic description. The streams that burst down their sides in unnumbered rushing cascades, white cliffs and palisades of rock diversify the splendid sweep of towering peaks and lofty pinacles, where

"A wilderness forest feathers o'er
The ruined sdes and summits-hear."

Especially when approached from the eastern side, the grandeur of this range is most perceptible, and along its entire course, from Virginia to Georgia, it is broken by gaps which in picturesque beauty cannot be rivaled. The most magnificent of these gateways is Hickory Nut Gap, where for miles the traveler winds upward to the realm of the clouds along a narrow pass of inaccessible loveliness, hemmed before, around, and behind, by stately heights, the road moves from a shallow into a mountain-side, and far below the broad River, whirling and foaming over its countless rocks amid a wilderness of almost tropical foliage. Then, when the top of the gap is reached—where for miles the road has been a succession of steep descents, and yet again a succession of steep ascents—entertainment known as "Sheriff's."

—what a view of the land which one has entered is spread out! "The fine, faint limit of the bounding day," Mountains, mountains, and yet again mountains, fading into the enchanting softness of azure distance, with a paradise of happy valleys lying between! From crusted hill to level meadow, a greenness which is like a benediction clothes all the nearer prospect, with the far the sweeter heights won into so heavily that no artist's pigments could reproduce them. A subtle sense of repose seems borne in every aspect of the

scene. One feels that if any spot of earth holds a charm for a weary body, or disquieted spirit, that charm is here.

On the western side of this "land of the sky" runs the chain of the Great Smoky, comprising the groups of the In the Peaks, and the Roan Mountain, which, from its massiveness of form and general elevation, is the master-chain of the whole Allegheny range.

Though its highest summits are a few feet lower than the peaks of the Black Mountain, it presents a continuous series of high peaks which nearly approach that altitude—its culminating point, Clingman's Dome, rising to the height of six thousand six hundred and sixty feet. Though its magnitude is much greater than that of the Blue Ridge, this range is cut at various points by the mountain-rivers, which with restless impetuosity tear their way through the heart of its superb heights in gorges of terrific grandeur. Scenery grand as any which tourists cross a continent to admire is buried in these remote fastnesses, utterly unknown save to the immediate inhabitants of the country, and a few adventurous spirits who have penetrated thither. For the wild magnificence of the scenes along its water-ways, Western North Carolina cannot be surpassed. The fame of the French Broad has somewhat abroad, but who knows anything of the Pigeon and Tennessee, the Tuckasegee and Hiwassee? The beauties in which the lesser streams abound are scarcely heeded by the people themselves, and one finds gleams in which the silver flash and rainbow-spray of tumultuous cataracts make the forest glorious, where one feels that the spot, as far as sight-seers are concerned, is virgin indeed.—CHRISTIAN REID in Appleton's Journal for March.

CRAZY DONN PIATT.
The President Bent Upon Prosecuting the Lunatic of Washington Journalism.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. —Donn Piatt will have fine nuts to crack in next Sunday's Capital. President Grant actually sent for Attorney-General and District Attorney Wells, of this district, this morning, and in high dudgeon laid before them the double-headed editorial of last Sunday, in which there was the cold-blooded suggestion that unless Hayes was not shot during his ride from the Capitol to the White House, Americans had lost their civility or something of that kind. Lavapost and hangings were also suggested, and for this the President has ordered divers indictments to be drawn, in which Piatt shall be the defendant, and the grand jury, which is now sitting, are to be called upon at once. One of the indictments is to be framed under an act which provides that every person who incites, sets on foot or assists or engages in any rebellion against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, shall be guilty of treason and sentenced to ten years imprisonment or ten thousand dollars, or both, and perpetual incapacity from holding office. Label at common law will also be the burden of one of the indictments, unless the whole thing is laughed out of court.

CURRENT LITERATURE.
SCRIBNER FOR MARCH.
There are about eighty illustrations in the March number of SCRIBNER, twenty-eight of them accompanying Mr. W. S. Ward's description of "The New York Aquarium." Among the subjects engraved are: King, the Hell-Bender; Sea Baren; Tooth Fish; Angler; Skate; Shark; Seals and the late lamented Whale. Much attention is devoted to the circulating and filtering system of the Aquarium which is said to be much superior to those of similar institutions abroad. Other illustrated papers are "Princeton College" by Rev. Dr. Alexander—the last of the College series except Oberlin and Smith; the ninth of Clarence Cook's familiar talks on house furnishing, this month with unique designs and practical suggestions, the concluding part of General McClellan's "Winter on the Nile," with descriptions of an Arab tournament and a dinner with Sheikh Ahmed; and a popular science discussion of "The Puffer Plants" by Mrs. S. B. Herrick, with drawings from nature by the author.

There is also large engraving from a fine portrait of Guilbert Stuart painted by himself—this accompanying Miss Stuart's reminiscence of her father, entitled "The Youth of Gilbert Stuart," and containing a recollection of Benjamin West, Sir Joshua Reynolds and others. A single illustration is given with Dr. Holland's "Nicholas Minsun," the motive of which is discovered to lie in the discussion of problems, connected with mendicant classes in all ranks of society. Of Mrs. Burnett's serial, "That Lass o' Lovrie's," there is a dramatic installment, and Sammy Craddock continues his readings of "Robinson Crusoe" with the aid of a "Manyside." The other fiction of the number consists of the concluding half of "Farmer Bassett's Romance," by Saxo Holm, the author dipping into poetry; a light, cheerful story, "Celestial Pass," by Isabella T. Hopkins, and a novel by Mrs. J. M. McKay, entitled "Stella Graydon." Best Harlequin reappears in SCRIBNER with a poem, "Of William Francis Bartlett," Mrs. Anne Lynch, who has not published for several years, has a noteworthy sonnet, "Harmony," and Mr. Boyesen prints an "Elegy on A. G. L." The other poems are by H. H. Charles F. Bates and Alice W. Bradstreet. Mrs. G. has a short sketch of "Clanahan," one of whose poems he translates in a happy line-for-line rendition. Two other papers conclude the list: "Exposition of Life Insurance," by Julius Wilcox, the other a defense of Chinese immigration by an anonymous writer who seems to be well informed on the subject.

The March number of APPLETON'S JOURNAL opens with an illustrated paper, "The Mountains of North Carolina," from the pen of Christian Reid, who, from his frequent visits to that region is enabled to describe it with marked fidelity. The time cannot be far distant when these mountains will become the favorite resort of pleasure seekers and artists.

A story in verse, by "M. E. W. S.," entitled "Love or Study," marked by many felicitous touches and descriptions; the serial story, "Cherry Ripe," is continued, and is especially noteworthy for the freshness of the situations, and the charming characteristics of the heroine. Mignon's short stories are "The Young Doctor," by Miss Olney, and "My Son's Doctor," by Mrs. Wagar-Fisher, the one being a touching and sad story, the other a vivacious sketch, founded on incidents occurring at the Centennial; an article by Charlotte Adams, entitled "Giorgione's Venice," is remarkable for its graphic and picturesque description; Julian Hawthorne resumes his "Out of London" sketches, this installment being specially pungent and good; there is a paper under the title of "Culture-Hares and the Ancient Americans," describing some of the strange traditions of some of the aborigines; and some of the most entertaining incidents in Dr. Macdonald's "Forty Year's Recollections" are gathered in an interesting paper by Dr. Guernsey. There is the usual gossip of the editor and the book reviews.

TIM LEE'S RALEIGH CLUB HOUSE!

"The Delmonico of the South,"

CORNER MARTIN AND SALISBURY STREETS.

Baltimore Meats and all Delicacies of the Season Served IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

NINE PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, SO THAT PARTIES CAN ALWAYS BE PRIVATE.

FRENCH COOK.

NEW PATASCO FAMILY FLOUR, in half barrels.

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Feb 7 1877

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Which we will sell for the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

We offer through our Agents: A. Ke, Kittrell, Henderson and Warrenton, the GENUINE "EXCELENZA" GUANO.

For 400 pounds Middling Cotton. We also offer at the same place,

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A first-class guano, made by same Company, for 375 pounds Middling Cotton. We keep every best Guano for sale for home-made guano. We offer for sale generally the

Sold last season by Adams & Moore and the ORIGINAL STAR

For 400 pounds Middling Cotton. Feb 7-8m No. 7 Martin Street, Adams' Building, Raleigh, N. C.

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English Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain; also, Stair Carpets, Velvet Rugs, Crum Cloth, etc., very cheap at the Old Place,

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Carpets carefully packed and sent to any part of the United States at a charge,

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NOON DISPATCHES.

THE COUNT.

The Oregon Case Before the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—In the morning the Oregon case was taken up by the commission. The public took little interest in the case as it is generally considered a foregone conclusion. The hall was crowded with lawyers, hearing the argument which is purely legal.

The evidence offered so far is documentary, relating to Watts' resignation. Two objections by Democratic counsel have been overruled, one unanimously, the other with one dissent.

WASHINGTON.

Contestant to be Paid.—Congressional. Feb. 22.—The committee on Privileges and Elections of the House has allowed contestant's expenses as shown by affidavits and vouchers.

The House is in the Committee of the Whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

On motion of a strong, certain evidence was received subject to a decision of the committee. After argument upon its formal reception and legal weight, there were no objections to the object of this motion of Justice Strong, as stated, was to consolidate the two motions.

The Senate, during the morning hour, briefly discussed the bill amending the act granting the right of way through the public lands to the Jacksonville, St. Augustine Railroad Company, and it was then laid over until to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

The Bank Question Settled.—The Vatican Council.—The Eastern War.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—Austria and Hungary have finally arranged the bank question.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Russian war preparations continue. Montenegrin envoys have embarked for Constantinople.

A special from Rome to the Times states that in consequence of the decision of the cardinals that the re-assembling of the Vatican council would be inopportune, the Pope has distributed Xmas questions left unsolved by the previous meeting of the council, with a view of determining whether he can not solve it by his own authority.

The correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs from Pesth: "If the majority of the officers of the army on the Pruth have engaged quarters at Jassy, war cannot longer be avoided."

NEW YORK.

The Insurance Imbroglio.—Fall.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Times says that the New Jersey Secretary of State has instituted criminal proceedings against J. H. Stedwell, President of the defunct New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, and Benj. Noyes, President of the National Capital Life Insurance Company, to whom Stedwell transferred all the assets of the company.

The proceeding is for conspiracy to defraud the policyholders, and Stedwell is to be held also for perjury in having sworn falsely in his annual statement of the condition of the company, filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Jacoby & Co., cigar manufacturers, have failed; liabilities \$150,000.

Terrible Explosion.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—Four men were killed by the explosion of a boiler at the Clifton mill factory in Pomeroy, Ohio, last evening. George Riley, John Brown, Wirt Mason and Adam Diel were severely wounded. Andrew Finmore, fireman, was scalded; Fred L. Hart and George Withers, cut and bruised; Anthony Nizell, arms broken; Maxwell, cut in the head; A. A. Holland, one of the proprietors, dangerously hurt internally. Morgan Barber, a boy, was blown seventy feet in the air and escaped unhurt.

Dead.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Feb. 22.—Major Gen. A. B. Eaton is dead.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

OREGON.

The High Commission.—Evarts and Merrick Will Remain.—Probable Decision To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The evidence submitted showed that Watts resigned by telegraph Nov. 13. The resignation was accepted by telegraph Nov. 14. A special agent took charge of the office. Watts' account with the postoffice department was closed.

Mr. Evarts after referring to the position his side took in the Florida and Louisiana cases, he said it was the same today in the case of Oregon. In Oregon a peaceful election was held in accordance with the law. A result was obtained which was acquiesced in by the people, and that the result was lodged where by law it belongs, in the office of the Secretary of State. This record constituted the election of three electors, each of whom should have received a certificate of such election by the Governor of the State, who, under the law, could legally do nothing else.

Mr. Evarts continued at length to contend that Governor Grover violated State and national law in giving a certificate to Cronin. Mr. Evarts said the law of Oregon provided that where there were two candidates who received an equal number of votes, and one was found to be ineligible, the other did not therefore hold the office, but a new election was necessary. He next argued that the majority was of Cronin, and he was a duly appointed elector.

In reply to a question by Mr. Abbott he said there was no existing law in any State that covered the contingency of the death or absence of a majority of the College. The general theory of the law was that there must be a quorum to transact business, and there must be statutory provisions in any case to make it otherwise. Referring to the act of the Legislature of Rhode Island which provides that if an ineligible elector was elected the Legislature should meet

and elect another, he said that would be for the State of Rhode Island where the Governor could blow his horn in the door of the executive mansion and summon his legislature, but it would not do for the great State of Oregon.

Mr. Merrick rose to close the argument. He said in his own mind he held the same views that he did when he opened the argument in the case of Florida, but he owed it to his clients, and to the tribunal, to conform his argument to the decisions which had been made, and he should confine himself to asking that the decisions in the cases of Florida and Louisiana should be applied to Oregon. He had, in the case of Oregon, asked that they go behind the certificate of the Governor and ask that the vote of Florida, which had been simulated, might be heard through his legislative and judicial departments. The other side had taken issue and claimed that there could be no going behind the certificate of the Governor, based on the canvass, but he was at a loss to know where it had been shown that there ever was a canvass of the votes of Florida except that on which the certificate of the Governor was based. He was sure they would assume that there was anything so sacred in the act of the returning boards as to prevent an inquiry into their acts? No, the answer was that when their acts were shown to be fraudulent, they were to be set aside.

WASHINGTON.

The Commission.—Strong Democratic Case.—Congressional.—Disabilities.—What the South Gets out of the Treasury.—The Sword of the Brother.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The commission adjourned to half past ten to-morrow. It is conceded that the Democrats have made a strong case and the Republicans are not without apprehensions. The commission has declined to give any indication of the drift of the debate.

SENATE.—The deficiency appropriation bill passed with amendments which carry it to a conference.

Medicine men met to-day. Gen. Denner in the chair. The President will receive them at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

In the Senate, upon its reassembling at noon, Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on bills to remove the political disabilities of Jno. R. L. Tullah, Charles S. Adams, Wm. Sharpe, H. H. Lewis, D. B. Coward, W. E. Wislani, C. H. Williamson, John Johnston, C. H. Kennedy and Oscar Heinets, and they had not yet been reported.

He said these persons, formerly officers of the United States, had been dismissed and, under the rule heretofore followed by the Judiciary committee, bills for their readmission could not be reported. At the next session, however, their cases could be brought up again and the rule could be changed as to pass bills to relieve their political disabilities. He then reported adversely on the committee's report on the political disabilities of C. M. Wilcox and A. C. Myers, of Maryland; John S. Marquette, S. B. Moon, W. F. Carrington, J. P. Major, R. S. Kiley, Samuel B. Turner and W. Webb, of Virginia; George S. Hawkins, of Virginia; A. H. Gibbs and William Butler, of South Carolina; C. A. R. Jones, of Alabama; R. S. Kiley, of Georgia; North Carolina; R. C. Gattling, of Arkansas; Henry B. Kelly, of Louisiana; and William R. Jones, of Texas; all of which were placed on the calendar.

Mr. E. C. Vose, of Virginia, from the committee on Customs at Alexandria, Va.; Mills at Richmond, Va.

HOUSE.—The House occupied the day in considering the sundry appropriation bill. The committee on the whole reported the bill as amended.

The principal appropriations for the South are \$15,000 for continuance of the work on Atlanta, Ga., postoffice; \$5,500 for same object in Raleigh, N. C.; \$13,000 for same object in Nashville, Tenn.; also that the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated to pay the amount due to the mail contractors for mail services performed in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, and Virginia, in the years of 1860 and 1861, and to be paid to the contractors on the basis of the United States, and the provision of sec. 3,480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be applicable to payments herein authorized; provided, that any such claims which have been paid by the Confederate States government shall not be again paid.

Without disposing of the bill the House took a recess until to-morrow.

The sword worn by the Confederate General William Barksdale, taken from his body after he fell mortally wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, and deposited in the National Museum, was delivered to-day to his brother, Hon. E. Barksdale, to be conveyed to his friends in Mississippi.

FOREIGN.

The German Parliament.—What the Emperor Thinks.—Cardinal Cullen.

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Vanderbilt's Will.—Another Defalcation.

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Geo. R. Pettibone, Superintendent of the Howe Sewing Machine company, is said to be a defaulter in a large sum.

Destructive Fire.

PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS., Feb. 22.—A fire last night destroyed the Catholic church, office and residence of W. A. Champlain, the Sea Coast Mirror office, two houses belonging to Geo. Brandt, the property belonging to Mrs. Taylor, known as Malones' saloon, Pecota store, and an unoccupied residence belonging to Mrs. E. C. Tracy. The loss is \$30,000.

Failures.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Yesterday the firms of R. B. Murphy & Co., M. S. Kingsland & Co. and N. H. Warren & Co. were forced to suspend. All had been carrying heavy margins, and the decline in pork on yesterday had the effect to force two of these firms to the wall.

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Disturbances feared at Port Arthur.

Many law points were suggested and these will be critically examined, there being more of them in this case than in the cases of Florida and Louisiana. The Commission agreed to take a vote to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock unless the members shall be prepared to do so at an earlier hour. Should the vote be taken at 4 o'clock, an hour or more would be occupied before their vote could be officially recorded, and unless the two Houses shall remain in session until evening the vote in the joint meeting of the two Houses will not take place until Saturday.

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Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, &c. Every family should have a bottle of BOSCHER'S GUANO SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true Geranium Syrup is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist. Feb 21-d-w-cow

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COTTON.

Reported by Macmillan & Gullick.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 22, 1917.

Midling, 11 1/2 Cents. Strict Low Midling, 10 1/2 Cents. Low Midling, 10 1/2 Cents. Strict Good Ordinary, 10 1/2 Cents. Good Ordinary, 10 1/2 Cents. Middling Stains, 10 1/2 Cents. Low Middling Stains, 10 1/2 Cents. Good Middling Stains, 10 1/2 Cents. Ordinary Stains, 10 1/2 Cents.

Tone of Market.—Depressed. The receipts to-day were very light, and sales correspondingly small. Owing to the dullness in New York, we reduce quotations an eighth. In New York, contracts declined three sixteenths.

General Merchandise.

WHOLESALE CASH PRICES.

Corrected by WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAMS & HOOD.

By appointment from Board of Trade.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 22, 1917.

COTTON TIES, new, 1/4 cent. BAGGING, 2 1/2 lbs. to yard, 14. CORN MEAT, 6 1/2. PLUM, family, North Carolina, 36 cents. PLUM, clear Rib built side, 10 1/2. PORK, N. C. 81 1/2. COFFEE, Rio, 20, 24 1/2. SUGAR, white, 12 1/2. LARD, yellow, 10 1/2. SALT, Liverpool, fine, 2 1/2. LARD, white, 10 1/2. BUTTER, N. C. 24 1/2. BROWN SUGAR, 24 1/2. RICE, per dozen, 12 1/2. EGGS, 10 1/2. OATS, shipped, 9 1/2. SHEAF, 11 1/2. FLOUR, 8 1/2. POTATOES, sweet, 40 cts. per bushel. IRISH, 30 1/2.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NOON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 6 1/2-16; middling Orleans 6 1/2-16; speculation and exports 2,000; receipts 7,300; American 4,800.

Futures 3-12: March and April 6 1/2-12; 9-16: April and May 6 1/2-12; May and June 6 1/2-12; June and July 6 1/2-12; July and August 6 1/2-12; August and September 6 1/2-12; September and October 6 1/2-12; October and November 6 1/2-12; November and December 6 1/2-12; December and January 6 1/2-12; January and February 6 1/2-12; February and March 6 1/2-12; March and April 6 1/2-12; April and May 6 1/2-12; May and June 6 1/2-12; June and July 6 1/2-12; July and August 6 1/2-12; August and September 6 1/2-12; September and October 6 1/2-12; October and November 6 1/2-12; November and December 6 1/2-12; December and January 6 1/2-12; January and February 6 1/2-12; February and March 6 1/2-12; March and April 6 1/2-12; April and May 6 1/2-12; May and June 6 1/2-12; June and July 6 1/2-12; July and August 6 1/2-12; August and September 6 1/2-12; September and October 6 1/2-12; October and November 6 1/2-12; November and December 6 1/2-12; December and January 6 1/2-12; January and February 6 1/2-12; February and March 6 1/2-12; March and April 6 1/2-12; April and May 6 1/2-12; May and June 6 1/2-12; June and July 6 1/2-12; July and August 6 1/2-12; August and September 6 1/2-12; September and October 6 1/2-12; October and November 6 1/2-12; November and December 6 1/2-12; December and January 6 1/2-12; January and February 6